FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently assuming all his duties and security prevails in all parts of the PDRY, Health Minister 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr maintained in a statement reported by Sanaa radio after arriving in the YAR 16 January. He claimed that the coup attempt ended in "fiasco" as a result of the "broad cohesion" among the people, the YSP, and security organs. Bukayr subsequently delivered a message from the PDRY leader to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the radio noted. The health minister also told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity and that the authorities are mopping up "small pockets" of resistance, according to Abu Dhabi radio.

Despite the PDRY minister's statements, Riyadh radio cited reports that the fighting escalated 16 January, expanding beyond Aden into all six governorates. Paris radio reported the following day that the USSR has decided to evacuate all Soviet nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation, though monitored Soviet media have not confirmed this. The 16 January meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Aden between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and senior coup leaders did not make much progress, according to KUNA's sources in Damascus, which added that the PDRY leader insisted on the coup leaders' departure from the country.

Meanwhile, Aden radio remained unheard throughout 16 January.

Palestinian Affairs

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* reports "The Fatah Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, in a statement released in Beirut, has denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January."

Israel

Israel and Spain established diplomatic relations 17 January, according to an official communique broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague 19 January, IDF radio reported, citing the Spanish foreign minister.

Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah arrived in Paris and subsequently left for Geneva following his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces executive committee, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Hubayqah said in a press statement cited by Beirut radio, however, that he expects to return to Lebanon in 2 weeks. As for the fighting between Christian and "nationalist" forces, Beirut radio said heavy shelling was continuing in the Upper Al-Matn and in the Al-Madfun River coastal area. National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un called on the Syrian Army to intervene and stop the attacks on Christian Areas, according to the Voice of Lebanon, while former President Camille Sham'un described the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus as "negative."

In the south, a roadside bomb wounded an IDF soldier in the Bint Jubayl area, IDF radio disclosed.

Libya

Resolutions by the Tarhunah Basic People's Congress, broadcast by Tripoli television, announced the establishment of "suicide squads" to combat the United States, adding that "registration" begins 17 January.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 16 January, according to military communiques and statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

Seventy-nine new members have been appointed to the Revolutionary Council, according to a BAKHTAR report cited by Kabul radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 012

17 January 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Revolutionary Council Appoints 79 New Members ..... C 1
State Control Chairman Appointed ..... C 1
Party Leaders, Ministers Address National Seminar ..... C 1
Further on Ideological Seminar ..... C 1
BAKHTAR Statement on Anti-DRA Resolutions ..... C 2
SPA: Mujahidin Forces Repel Soviet, Afghani Attacks ..... C 3
Destroy 10 Soviet Planes *[SPA]* ..... C 3

INDIA

Tension Mounts Between Punjab, Haryana States *[AFP]* ..... E 1
Language Survey Begins ..... E 1
Further on Language Survey ..... E 2
Survey Term Extended ..... E 2
Visiting Swedish Official on USSR Nuclear Test Ban ..... E 2
Inspection Proposals 'Promising' *[Stockholm]* ..... E 2
External Affairs Minister Visits Gulf States *[cross-reference]* ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Demonstrations Staged Against U.S. Embassy in Lahore *[AFP]* ..... F 1
Indian Foreign Secretary Arrives for Talks *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
Comments on Upcoming Talks ..... F 1
Karachi University Closed 'Indefinitely' After Clash *[AFP]* ..... F 1
Iranian President Rules Out Afghan Talks ..... F 1
Commentator on Khamene'i Visit, Islamic Unity ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

Demonstrations Protest U.S. Libya Policy *[SANGBAD 14 Jan]* ..... G 1
Party Chief Comments on Public Support, Ershad Moves ..... G 1
[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 13 Jan]
Meeting on Ganges Resources Held With India ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali on Stateless Persons, TULF Proposals ..... G 1
Security Zone Declared Around Jaffna After Shelling ..... G 2
'Terrorists' Killed by Security Forces 16 Jan ..... G 2

IRAN

Iraq Held Responsible for Abu Dhabi Explosion ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayer Sermons ..... I 1
Majlis Deputies Discuss Khamene'i Visit to Pakistan ..... I 1
Tehran Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to Tanzania ..... I 2
Met by Tanzanian President, Officials ..... I 2
Foreign Ministers Hold Talks ..... I 2

Holds Talks With President Mwiniy ..... I 2
Exiled Iranian Leader Hospitalized in Paris *[AFP]* ..... I 3
Iraqi Muslims Kill Five Security Force Members ..... I 3
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 3
Communique No 2,352 ..... I 3
Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled ..... I 4

Revolutionary Council Appoints 79 New Members

LD161706 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to a BAKHTAR report the fourth extraordinary meeting of the DRA Revolutionary Council during 1364 [year ending 20 March 1986] was chaired this afternoon by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council at Delkosha Palace, the Revolutionary Council headquarters. The meeting appointed 79 new members to the Revolutionary Council. A detailed report of the meeting will be broadcast tomorrow evening.

State Control Chairman Appointed

LD160018 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] As proposed by the Council of Ministers and approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, Lmar Ahmad Lmar, deputy head of the Department of the Affairs of the Council of Ministers, has been appointed chairman of the State Control Committee within the framework of the DRA Council of Ministers above the top rank level.

Party Leaders, Ministers Address National Seminar

LD152227 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The nationwide seminar of ideological workers of the PDPA Central Committee which opened yesterday, continued today in six different sections. It is discussing the implementation of the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, read the opening speech to the section, held in the Ariana Hotel, discussing the work, completion of work, organization, means, forms, and methods of political and training work for work improvement among the nationalities, tribes, and clans and in the border regions.

At the seminar section attended by ideological workers of the army, held in the conference hall of the Ministry of Defense, the basis statement of the seminar was read by Major General Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and general head of the army's political affairs. Several participants spoke about party and political work in the units and companies of the army and the military training of the people.

The work of this section of the seminar was assessed by Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the seminar of ideological workers of the DRA Ministry of State Security that the basic report of the seminar — on political and training work of the employees and personnel of this ministry in light of the demands of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum — was read by Brigadier General Nabi Shorida, head of political affairs of the Ministry of State Security.

This meeting was assessed by Major General Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, DRA minister of state security.

At the meeting of ideological workers of the units and companies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, DRA minister of internal affairs, spoke about the importance of political and training work among the Sarandoy personnel and the broad masses of the people.

The work of the meeting was assessed by the minister of internal affairs.

The nationwide seminar of ideological workers of the PDPA Central Committee will continue tomorrow.

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Further on Ideological Seminar

LD160529 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 14, BAKHTAR: The first three-day country- wide seminar for the ideological staff was held in Kabul today. The representatives of party, youth and social organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the representatives of the creative intelligentsia, armed forces and journalists have participated at the seminar.

The work of the session began with the message of the Central Committee of the PDPA. Later, Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, talked on the significance of the training and political work for the consolidation and expansion of the social bases of people's revolutionary power in the wake of the decisions made in the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the recent declaration of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Mahmud Barialay said that the PDPA after the victory of the April Revolution of 1978 has been changed into a really revolutionary party which have 145,000 members. In the past six months alone, eight and half thousand people have become members of the party, forty percent of whom are workers or peasants. There exists sufficient ideological instruments in the country. Fifteen dailies, twenty-one weeklies and forty periodicals are being published. The number of dailies and newspapers amounts to forty million. In the past five years, the volume of domestic radio broadcasts has increased by more than four times and television broadcasts by about six times.

Touching upon the political and training work among the masses of the people, Mahmud Barialay reiterated the need for the further consolidation of the link between party and revolutionary sovereignty and the various masses of the people. He said that the April Revolution develops in the interest of the working people, tribes and nationalities and all the patriotic strata of the Afghan society.

Everybody has enough place in our common house of the DRA, stated Mahmud Barialay. Revolution, party and the popular power put at the disposal of the social masses and citizens whatever they need such as peace, security, work and tranquility.

Our real objective, M. Barialay said, is aimed at ending bloodshed, the stabilisation of peace and security throughout the country.

The counter-revolution takes advantage of the illiteracy and darkness of the people. It is not accidental that the schools, teachers and the awakened people have become the target of the counter-revolutionary subversive activities. Thus, the party considers the eradication of illiteracy as one of the most important conditions of the consolidation of the social bases of revolution. Mahmud Barialay pointed out that there exists twenty thousand literacy courses in the country from which one million and 150 thousand people are graduated.

He said that the imperialist forces have waged aggressive propaganda against the DRA. They have changed the radio and other propaganda canals to the implements of intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA. Right now, over fifty radios make hostile publications against the DRA.

The volume of antagonistic publications against the DRA has increased by 50 times as compared with the pre-revolution years and its broadcasts amounts at 250 hours per week.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA once again emphasized the need to intensify the counter-propaganda activity for exposing the lies and slanders which are being waged by mass media of imperialist countries against the DRA.

BAKHTAR Statement on Anti-DRA Resolutions

LD162152 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Text" of BAKHTAR statement — announcer-read]

[Text] Imperialism and international reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism, try to divert the course of discussions to the so-called issue of Afghanistan at every international gathering they are able to penetrate with their agents and servants.

The 16th session of the ICO foreign ministers, like other gatherings, was not excluded from these satanic conspiracies and a number of the delegates from reactionary regimes endeavored to impose anti-Afghan and anti-USSR resolutions [on the conference], stemming from the [word indistinct] hostility against revolutionary Afghanistan and its international friends.

The policy of discussing invented and artificial issues and dominating international gatherings with trivial, controversial topics practiced by imperialist and international reaction is nothing new. However, what is important are the intentions and motives behind these activities by those regimes obedient to U.S. imperialism and international reaction.

It is obvious to all that the so-called defenders of Islam, who are the executors of Washington's dictates and policy, have only one intention by forcing discussion to what they call the issue of Afghanistan.

They intend to divert the course of the activities of the Islamic conference from major and immediate issues concerning the Islamic world — such as the Israeli Zionist occupation of Palestine and parts of the territories of Arab Muslim countries in the Middle East; the threat against Lebanon; the increasing presence of the U.S. Naval force near the coasts of the Islamic countries; and the Iran-Iraq war.

It is regrettable that a number of representatives from regimes who claim to be supporters of Islam, showed hesitation regarding the direct U.S. military provocation and economic sanctions against Libya.

Most ridiculous of all is the representative of the servant Government of Pakistan, which has not only deprived its people of their most basic rights and democratic freedoms by force of the bayonet, but also recently by dispatching an army to the independent regions of Pashtun, and by engaging in killing Muslims and trampling on the rights and traditional freedom of the peoples of these regions.

With full impudence he allows himself to determine — by drafting resolutions made in Washington — the destiny of the free, independent, Muslim, and nonaligned people of Afghanistan, and to recommend the same destiny which has been imposed on Pakistan and on our country by imperialism.

The regime obedient to imperialism in Islamabad was not satisfied with this alone, but made room for notorious elements such as Sayd Ahmad Gaylani — as the representative of the people of Afghanistan — and let him attend this ICO session.

Gaylani served colonialism for many years and has now emerged as one of chieftains of the criminal counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan dependent on reaction and international imperialism. He, like other traitorous counterrevolutionary mercenaries, has been dismissed and condemned by our people.

The Pakistani militarist regime which has transformed its country into a nest for thieves and professional murderers, and into a spring-board for aggression and armed interference against the DRA, and which meanwhile — functioning as a spokesman for imperialism and Zionism and just as those representatives of thoseso-called Islamic countries who defend such notions — hypocritically and fraudulently excited anti-Afghan and anti-USSR hysteria at the Islamic assemblies under the name of the sacred religion of Islam, can in no way disguise its antihumane and anti-Islamic features.

Fortunately, in the Islamic world there are countries who by sound perception of the real meaning of the Islamic religion, have chosen a sound position. They have certainly recognized the common enemies of Muslims and all mankind — that is, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid.

The people of the DRA express gratitude for the sound position held by representatives from this group of Islamic countries.

The DRA is an inseparable part of the Islamic world and is an Islamic country with national sovereignty and independence, and the people of Afghanistan regard such activities as those taking place in the absence of their genuine representatives and upon orders from the Washington administration, as a blatant intervention in its internal affairs. They express their profound indignation regarding the resolutions and statements made by representatives of the reactionary regimes — dependent on imperialism — against the DRA.

The DRA regards any anti-Afghan resolution issued by any assembly in its absence as an express violation of the UN Charter, international norms, and principles and sees it as ultimately devoid of any legal validity. They strongly protest against it.

SPA: Mujahidin Forces Repel Soviet, Afghani Attacks

GF161937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jan (SPA) — A spokesman for the Afghan resistance reported today that the Afghan mujahidin forces confronted an offensive launched by the invading Soviet and Afghani forces in Laghman Province on 2 January. The mujahidin forced the attacking forces to give up the idea of invading the province in the wake of the immense human losses inflicted on them.

The Afghan mujihidin succeeded on 3 January in shooting down two Soviet helicopters while launching reprisal raids on the villages neighboring the Qarghahi region. This resulted in the death of tens of children and women in these villages.

Destroy 10 Soviet Planes

GF151825 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Jan (SPA) — During an attack against (Bajraf Juwayf) north of Kabul last 23 December, the Afghan mujahidin managed to destroy 10 Soviet airplanes. This has been reported by the MUJAHIDIN NEWS AGENCY.

The spokesman of the Afghan Mujahidin Islamic unit in Peshawar has confirmed reports on the destruction of the 10 Soviet airplanes, adding that the attack was carried out by fighters of the Party of Islam.

The spokesman stated that the airbase and other installations sustained great damage. He noted that only three of the mujahidin were injured, but he did not reveal the Soviet human losses. The agency stated that fierce fighting erupted between the Afghan mujahidin and the Soviet troops in the city of (Deha) in Herat Province in the northern part of the country on 27 January, when Soviet troops tried to encircle the mujahidin forces.

The agency added that fighting is continuing for the 8th day. During the course of the fighting, the mujahidin of the Party of Islam managed to destroy 10 Soviet tanks, and to kill more than 200 Afghan soldiers. The sources added that 73 members of the Afghan forces have joined with the forces of the Afghan mujahidin.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani newspaper *AL-MUSLIM* has quoted the Soviet official newspaper *PRAVDA* as saying that the Soviet Union has transported thousands of its troops and a significant amount of military equipment to Afghan regions along the Pakistani border.

Tension Mounts Between Punjab, Haryana States

HK170820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 17 Jan 86

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 17 (AFP) — Tension is mounting between the Indian states of Punjab and Haryana, observers said today, as a Punjab Sikh leader accused Hindu-dominated Haryana of creating a warlike situation on the state border. The Haryana State Chief Minister, Bhajan Lal, has despatched 500 police to the border with Punjab following reports of problems within census in 54 Punjab villages, press reports from the area said. The reports prompted Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala to charge that Mr Lal had "obviously declared war on Punjab," in a statement issued in Chandigarh late yesterday. "We are determined to resist it with all the resources at our disposal" to safeguard Sikh interests, Mr Singh added. Suspected Sikh separatists shot and killed a Hindu policeman in Punjab yesterday.

The cause of the mounting tension between the two states is the ownership of 54 Punjab villages, which are to become part of Haryana in return for the handing over of the states' joint capital, Chandigarh, to Punjab. The handover of the city was agreed in a July accord between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sikh militants which put an end to four years of a violent autonomy campaign in Sikh-dominated Punjab state, and which is due to take effect January 26, Republic Day. The controversy has caused concern in the federal government here as the peaceful transfer of Chandigarh and the villages are important for the success of the peace accord, analysts said. Haryana, home of the Jats, a militant Hindu caste, has said it would resist the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab unless it received the villages in return.

The federal government, eager to settle the issue before the January 26 transfer deadline, despatched 1,400 enumerators to the villages this week to find out whether the majority of their population was Sikh or Hindu. If Hindi-speaking people are found to be in the majority, the villages will go to Haryana, informed sources said. India is divided into 22 states on the basis of language.

Enumerators carrying out the census told journalists yesterday that they were being intimidated by Sikh police from the Punjab state police force and pleaded for the posting of federal paramilitary police, state-owned television reported. Some of the officials have been replaced following complaints by Punjab that they were not impartial, and the federal government today airlifted a group of officials from here to the villages to replace those who had criticised Sikh police in Punjab, PTI said. Punjab Chief Minister Mr Barnala, whose Akali Dal Party won state elections in September, defeating Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, had demanded the replacement of the enumerators who had protested against the Punjab police.

Analysts here said the ownership of the 54 villages had become a prestige battle between Haryana and Punjab, traditional rivals. Mr Gandhi could issue a federal ordinance allowing the transfer of Chandigarh and the villages, but that may be seen here as a setback to his policy of allowing the Sikhs to run their own affairs, analysts said.

New Delhi police said yesterday that they had discovered a time bomb powerful enough to destroy a large building in a room rented by a Sikh. They had earlier warned residents here not to touch any unknown object and to report suspicious movements to the police in advance of the Republic Day celebrations.

Sikh militants in Amritsar yesterday began preparations for the demolition January 26 of the Akal Takht, the highest seat of Sikh temporal power, damaged during a June 1984 Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar to flush out Sikh militants. Repairs have been carried out with government help, but some Sikhs objected to this, on the grounds that it was sacrilege for non-believers to interfere in their shrines, and have said they will demolish and rebuild the Akal Takht.

Sikh sources in Amritsar said that the militants had begun a non-stop recitation of their holy book yesterday in preparation for the demolition.

Language Survey Begins

BK141628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Mathew Commission has ordered an on-the-spot language survey in 54 villages of Fazilka and Muktsar Tahsils [revenue area] of Punjab. A survey team of over 1,400 persons leaves Delhi tonight for Punjab for this purpose. The registrar general of India, Mr V.H. Verma, will supervise the survey operations.

A team of officials led by the additional secretary in the Union Home Ministry, Mr B.J. Heerjee, is also reaching Abohor tomorrow morning. He will be giving his findings direct to Mr Justice K.K. Mathew.

The language survey is to be undertaken on Thursday and Friday [16, 17 January]. Of the 54 villages, 53 are in Fazilka Tahsil and only 1 in Muktsar Tahsil. The Punjab government has assured full cooperation and security to the survey team.

Meanwhile, the Mathew Commission, which held its sitting in the capital today, has asked for an extension of its term till the 25th of this month to complete its task. The commission was set up under the Punjab accord to determine the Hindi speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said in a submission to the Mathew Commission that the procedure is unwarranted. He said it amounts to a referendum and not the determination of the language spoken by the people. The Haryana chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, has expressed happiness at the decision to have a language survey. He said in a statement that in view of this the all party meeting called by him at Chandigarh tomorrow has been postponed.

A message just received says the Home Ministry has conveyed to the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, that the

center has kept additional forces as stand by. In the event of the state requiring any assistance it will be rushed at short notice.

Further on Language Survey

BK150423 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A special train carrying over 1,500 officials left New Delhi in the early hours of this morning for Fazilka in Punjab to conduct the language survey in 54 villages. Talking to our correspondent, S. Srinivasan, before the departure, Mr Verma said the findings of the survey will be submitted to the Mathew Commission by Sunday [19 January] after completing the survey on Thursday and Friday.

Each village will be divided into several units of 20 to 25 households. He said over 1,000 investigators will cover the households, totaling around 20,000. A few questions will be asked to the heads of each household to determine the mother tongue of the family. Mr Verma expressed the hope that the entire work will be completed by Friday evening. All the collected data will be tabulated the following day and the required information submitted to the additional secretary who will in turn present it to Mr Justice Mathew. Replying to questions, Mr Verma said this is the first time such a survey is being undertaken at such short notice.

The minister of state for internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, has said that the Home Ministry is taking full and adequate measures to ensure that the enumeration as directed by the Mathew Commission is conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

Survey Term Extended

BK151416 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The term of the Mathew Commission has been extended up to the 22d of this month. According to a notification issued in New Delhi today, the commission has been asked to make its recommendations to the government not later than the 22d.

Meanwhile, nearly 1,400 officials from Delhi reached Abohar today for conducting an on-the-spot language survey in 54 villages in Fazilka and Muktsar Tehsils in Punjab.

Visiting Swedish Official on USSR Nuclear Test Ban

BK161609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, has urged President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to agree for a total ban on all nuclear tests in the interest of all nations. He also called for public opinion to exert pressure on nuclear powers in the coming months for a total test ban.

Mr Palme was delivering the inaugural Indira Gandhi Memorial Lecture in New Delhi today. It was organized by the Association of Indian Diplomats. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, presided.

Both Mr Palme and Mr Gandhi welcomed the recent announcements of Mr Gorbachev to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests. Mr Gandhi hoped that there will be a positive response from the United States. He suggested a number of measures in the fields of economic, financial and trade policies to bring about better economic situation.

Mr Palme called for an urgent political initiative for launching a long-term strategy to meet the present economic crisis in the world.

Paying glowing tributes to Indira Gandhi, Mr Palme recalled her outstanding contribution to world peace, Nonaligned Movement, and preservation of environment.

Inspection Proposals 'Promising'

LD171106 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Olof Palme said in a speech yesterday evening in New Delhi that the Soviet party chairman, Mikhail Gorbachev, has gone very far in his proposals for inspection on Soviet territory in the event of a possible ban on nuclear arms tests.

On its part, the United States has invited Soviet representatives to its installations in the Nevada desert. Altogether this is very promising, the prime minister said.

Palme received a letter last Wednesday on Soviet leader Gorbachev's new disarmament proposals. The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Kovalev, came to Stockholm to give Gorbachev's letter to Palme, who later the same day flew to India. The letter contains no appeal nor any other request, but presents a detailed time-scale for Gorbachev's proposal to make the world free from nuclear weapons before the year 2000.

External Affairs Minister Visits Gulf States

For reportage on the visit by External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat to Kuwait and Bahrain, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 15 January Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Demonstrations Staged Against U.S. Embassy in Lahore

HK161242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 16 (AFP) — Pakistan's major political parties staged a big anti-U.S. demonstration in the Punjab capital Lahore today, condemning American economic sanctions against Libya, eyewitnesses reported.

About 2,000 people, ranging from students and lawyers to labourers, led by activists of the eleven-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), marched from Lahore high court building. They passed through the city's busiest roads to the United States Information Centre (USIC), shouting slogans against President Ronald Reagan, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Israeli and U.S. policies. After burning a U.S. flag, the demonstrators, who included some senior MRD leaders, dispersed when anti-riot police prevented them from entering the building. The demonstration was the second in Lahore since U.S. moves against Libya, and was noticeably larger than the previous rally.

President Zia has backed the Islamic foreign ministers resolution adopted at last week's Fes meeting, expressing solidarity with Libya.

During a visit by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, which ended last night, Pakistan's Shi'a Moslem minority was highly vocal against U.S. policies. On his departure last night thousands chanted slogans in favour of Libya and condemning the United States.

Indian Foreign Secretary Arrives for Talks

BK170301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, arrived in Lahore last evening from New Delhi on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. He will leave for Islamabad today for talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Niaz Naik, on India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation and the Pakistani proposal for a no-war pact.

Comments on Upcoming Talks

BK171545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari arrived in Islamabad from Lahore this evening to follow up on talks on merging Pakistan's nonaggression proposal and India's counter offer of a peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said that he is undertaking the visit in light of the decisions made during the meeting between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 17 December.

In reply to a question, he said that they will discuss the contents of both proposals and then formulate a comprehensive draft. For this reason it is necessary to establish trust and confidence between the two countries at every level, thus providing the basis for normalizing relations. He said that he has come to Islamabad with positive (?thoughts). The Indian secretary added that Pakistani and Indian leaders have met six times in the past 12 months and the atmosphere now is completely peaceful, friendly, and cordial.

A Radio Pakistan correspondent says that the first round of talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries will begin tomorrow.

In addition to informal talks between the two secretaries, there will be another round of formal talks as well.

Karachi University Closed 'Indefinitely' After Clash

NC162219 Paris AFP in English 2210 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, Jan 16 (AFP) — Karachi University was closed down indefinitely today after a campus gunbattle between rival student groups left three people wounded, university vice-chancellor Jamil Jalibi said. No arrests were reported.

Today's clash came after a similar incident last week at a medical college here.

Iranian President Rules Out Afghan Talks

BK160130 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Lahore this evening at the close of his 3-day visit to Pakistan, the Iranian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, said that the talks he and his foreign minister held in Islamabad covering various areas have been very useful, and ad hoc committees have been set up to promote cooperation in various fields.

The Iranian president also announced that Pakistan and Iran had reached a number of agreements to give practical shape to the idea of an Islamic common market. He said Turkey had also welcomed this idea and the three countries should together form the nucleus of the proposal.

He described his visit to Pakistan as very constructive and successful and said both the brotherly countries have a keen desire to develop relations in the economic, political and cultural fields. He said Iran has given first priority to the development of agriculture and it can gain a lot from Pakistan's experience and research in this field.

Answering a question, he ruled out Iran's participation in all talks, direct or indirect, with the present Kabul regime which, he said, has no right to decide the future of the Afghan people. He said only the Afghan people can decide their destiny and their opinion should be taken into consideration.

To another question, the Iranian president replied that our relations with Saudi Arabia are improving and we have no problem with our Arab brother.

Commentator on Khamene'i Visit, Islamic Unity
BK160607 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Shamim Qadir commentary]

[Text] The president of Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, had wide-ranging talks with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, at the Aiwan-i-Sadr — president's house — in Islamabad on January 14, 1986.

Apart from in-depth discussion on strengthening of bilateral relations, the two presidents exchanged views on regional situation and international issues such as Afghanistan issue, Lebanon crisis, Palestinian problem, Middle East conflict, and other challenges facing the Islamic ummah [community].

Both Pakistan and Iran reiterated their commitment to continue efforts for stability in the region and to coordinate the effort for unity and solidarity of the Islamic ummah. A delegation of Pakistani ulema representing different schools of thought met the Iranian president in Islamabad on January 14. President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i urged the ulema to work for the solidarity and unity of the Muslim ummah. Pakistan and Iran have always felt proud of the long-standing historical and cultural links. Both the countries are determined to work for the solidarity of the ummah.

Prior to the state visit to Pakistan, both presidents — Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq — gave interviews to the media of each other's countries. In their interviews they revealed the large areas of international relations where complete identity of views existed, particularly on the Palestinian and the Afghan issues. There are complete identity in the views of the two countries. The two governments have similar outlooks on political and trade links among Muslim countries. President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's strong advocacy for the Economic Cooperation Organization as a forming of good nucleus for the establishment of an Islamic common market should pave the way for not only a more meaningful but also a much broader level of cooperation between Pakistan and Iran.

Such identity of views and increase in the quantum of trade between Muslim countries in particular and the countries of the Third World in general will contribute largely to world peace. It was deliberated in an international conference held in Islamabad in September 1984 that Islamic solidarity is essential for world peace.

In his inaugural address in that conference, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that considering the grave and volatile situation that exists in the world today, unity of the ummah can make significant contributions to world peace. Islam is a (?real) religion of peace. It was Islam that presented to the world the concept of tolerance, compassion, brotherhood of mankind, equality, justice, and human dignity. Islam rejects narrow nationalism, racial arrogance, and color and caste prejudices. The origin of the universally accepted norms of interstate conduct can be traced to the universal principles of Islam (?spelt) by the holy prophet, peace be upon him. It is therefore for the Muslims of the world, wherever they may be, to spread this message of peace and brotherhood.

The Islamic message of peace is not only of a general value, but it is more than relevant to the conditions prevailing in the world today. The need for promoting understanding and goodwill among nations has become paramount. The credentials of Muslims to be able to play a role in helping to promote peace and harmony in the world will doubtlessly be enhanced when they speak with one voice as solidly united ummah and the need for Muslim unity can hardly be overemphasized. It is in fact a necessity for peace on earth and happiness to mankind.

BANGLADESH

Demonstrations Protest U.S. Libya Policy

BK161508 Dhaka SANGBAD in Bengali 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The council of the freedom fighters movement held a procession on 13 January from the National Press Club to protest U.S. aggression against Libya. It staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy at Matijhil. When the police blocked the way of the demonstrators near the embassy, they dispersed.

Addressing the demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy at Matijhil, Advocate Munirul Islam, president of the council of the freedom fighters movement, said that the U.S. Government has continued its aggressive activities against all freedom-loving people around the world. We strongly protest U.S. aggression against Libya. He also said that 100 million people of Bangladesh support the government and people of Libya. He also criticized the present military government in Bangladesh, which has not protested the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Party Chief Comments on Public Support, Ershad Moves

BK151644 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Begum Khaleda Zia, chief of Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP], said on Sunday that people have lent their full support to the movement for realisation of five-point demand as they believe in the restoration of democracy.

Begum Zia was addressing a special party meeting held at the Institution of Engineers on the day. The meeting was participated by representatives of different committees and front organisations of the party from different parts of the country.

Begum Zia in her presidential address at the meeting claimed that BNP was the Government's only target. The Government has been making all efforts to destroy her party so that they can continue to remain in power, she added. This is so because it is a Democratic Party having support of the masses, she said. The memory of the founder chairman of the party Shaheed President Zia is still fresh in the hearts of the people, the BNP chief said.

When the demand for realisation of five points was at its peak early last year, the Government reimposed Martial Law restricting all political activities, she recalled adding the imposition of restrictions on political activities was followed by detention of political leaders, students and trade union leaders throughout the country, she said.

Begum Zia also announced at the meeting that the National Executive Committee of the party would be formed before the observance of the birth anniversary of Ziaur Rahman which falls on January 19. It may be recalled here that the party is run by an 11-member Standing Committee since June last year.

"I will keep the party alive till the last day of my life", she asserted amid thunderous' slogans and clappings. She however said that the reorganisation of the party would be given careful scrutiny as some of those given prominence in the party have betrayed and joined hands with the Government.

Begum Zia said the seven party alliance, the 15-party combine Jama'at-e Islami and other Democratic Parties are struggling for the realisation of five-point demand while on the other the Government has formed Jatiya Party with the deserters. But the 18-point committee and Janadal could not reach the people. So will be the fate of Jatiya Party she said.

President Ershad is being identified as the party chief, which is a violation of Government Service Rules she noted adding if General Ershad is interested in politics, he can do so without uniform, she said. The BNP chief said the Government will be compelled to hand over power to people's representatives through holding of parliamentary polls under a neutral Government.

Begum Zia said that President Ershad with the assumption of power announced that he would launch jihad against corruption but that is no longer heard as corruption is all-pervading. Those who are involved in smuggling are doing so under the protection of influential quarter, she alleged.

Dwelling at length on different aspects of the country's socio-economic policies, she said the economy of the country has been shattered and agricultural sector is totally neglected. Though it is said that agriculture has been given priority in national development, in reality the price of inputs has been raised and the growers have been deprived of fair price for their produce.

Meeting on Ganges Resources Held With India

BK161621 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Bangladesh-India joint committee of experts began its first meeting in Dhaka today for a study on the augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka. The irrigation secretary, Mr Mohammad Ali, is leading an 11-member Bangladesh team at the meeting while the Indian water resources secretary, Mr Ramaswamy Ayyar, is heading a 7-member delegation of his country.

During a 3-day meeting the committee is expected to work out the procedures of the joint study to be conducted over the 12 months. On completion of the joint study an Indo-Bangladesh summit meeting is scheduled to be held to take decisions on the long-term augmentation of the Ganges waters and also on sharing the waters of other common rivers.

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali on Stateless Persons, TULF Proposals

BK161149 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Addressing media personnel last evening, the minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, expressed satisfaction over the successful solution of the problem of stateless persons. He pointed out that this was the last stage of the Sirimavo-Shastri

pact. The minister said that the 94,000 persons, who are to be granted Sri Lankan citizenship, were not willing to return to India.

Mr Athulathmudali also disclosed that the Eelam National Liberation Front has denied a report that it had withdrawn from the cessation of hostilities. The proposals submitted by the Tamil United Liberation Front are now under consideration. Expressing the government's readiness for a negotiated settlement, the minister said that the problem was whether the terrorist groups would agree to such a course of action.

Security Zone Declared Around Jaffna After Shelling

BK161316 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The government has declared security zones in Jaffna. They include a radius of 1,000 metres from Jaffna fort and all Army and other security forces camps. The declaration of security zones in Jaffna followed a nonstop 48-hour mortar barrage on the Jaffna fort.

The government also announced that the security forces will be free to engage any enemy using mortar fire against them. In order to defend the camps the security forces will retaliate with heavy weaponry, including mortar.

Security forces told LANKA Puwath that separatist terrorists fired a number of mortar rounds into the Jaffna fort early this morning. (?A few) soldiers were injured. The troops opened fire and it is believed that three terrorists were injured. This was the second successive day the terrorists fired mortars at the Jaffna fort.

The security forces have stated that their actions are bound to (?involve) civilian casualties and destruction of some civilian properties as they will not be able to use any [words indistinct].

'Terrorists' Killed by Security Forces 16 Jan

BK171343 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that six Marxist terrorists and three soldiers were killed yesterday as terrorists continue to violate the cessation of hostilities. At Dehiowita in the east, terrorists exploded a surface mine which killed three soldiers. At Navatkuli in Jaffna, six terrorists were killed when the troops counterattacked. The sources said that the incident occurred when terrorists hiding in tree ambushed a security forces patrol. When the troops were returning, the terrorists had fired again but there were no casualties among the security forces. The terrorists later withdrew throughout [as heard] Jaffna town.

Meanwhile, 40 terrorist suspects were arrested at Kilinochchi. Security sources said that 24 persons were later released after identification. At (Uttarakoram) in Kilinochchi, terrorists fired at troops from a hideout and when the troops returned fire, three terrorists were killed. [figures as heard] The troops recovered two grenades, one VHS transistor receiver, two tractors, two trailers, three motor cycles, and a box of consumer items from the hideout.

Iraq Held Responsible for Abu Dhabi Explosion

LD161804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An explosion shook parts of Abu Dhabi this morning. IRNA reports that the explosion occurred in the building which houses the Syrian and South Yemeni airlines. Experts in Middle East affairs believe that explosions which have taken place in the Persian Gulf littoral countries are of the kind planned by the security organization of the Iraqi regime. In this connection, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told our correspondent in an interview that today's explosion in Abu Dhabi follows the resumption of Iraq's threats and lack of success at the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries, and has exposed another of that regime's crimes.

The Islamic Republic of Iran announces that it will use all its facilities to support the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf against the threats of the Iraqi regime. The Islamic Republic of Iran advises the neighboring countries not to submit to the blackmail tactics of the Iraqi regime, although they must be well aware that they can never trust that regime.

It is hoped that the exposure of such crimes committed by the lackies of the hated regime of Iraq in an independent and friendly country -- that is, the UAE -- will make the world public realize the true nature of the 'Aflaqi regime of Iraq and will make the world understand the fundamental stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran which believes that as long as that regime is in power in Baghdad, security, peace, and quiet will not return to the region.

Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayer Sermons

LD171311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report by correspondents of the Central News Unit the Friday prayers' political-religious rites were held in most parts of the country today.

Tehran's Muslim people, too, with their monolithic presence in Tehran University and the surrounding thoroughfares observed the Friday prayers' political-religious rites under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani today.

At the outset of his sermons, referring to the repercussions of the visit to Pakistan and a few African countries by Mr Khamene'i, president of the republic, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin the visit to Pakistan by our country's president and the vast presence of that country's Muslim people in the ceremonies welcoming him constitute a major event. This visit is something unprecedented in the history of diplomacy.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: Mr Khamene'i's visit to Pakistan was so important that it overshadowed a number of important events in the region and even the arrogant mass media prudently passed over the problem of the detention of U.S. and British ships in the Persian Gulf by the Iranian Navy. Of course this stems from the fact that our position with regard to the passage of ships through the Hormuz Strait and their traffic through the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman is clear-cut and well-known.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The visit's significance is such that the Zionist radio referred to it as a political warning and, as the world attempted to curb the export of Islamic revolution and -- by spreading a propaganda smokescreen -- to confine it within our country's borders, this visit and the welcome accorded to the president of a Muslim country have made all their calculations appear ridiculous. Their arrogant hopes were dashed thanks to these events.

In the same connection the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly emphasized: The Pakistani people's welcome to Islam and to the president of a Muslim country is only one example and, in my opinion, the same thing applies to all Muslim countries. Although plans had not been made previously for this visit -- despite arrogant propaganda -- the Pakistani people, who have just emerged from the burden of military rule, ardently, enthusiastically, and on a massive scale came to the airport and lined the highways leading there. Even that country's Muslim young people, emulating our faithful youth on the fronts, wore colored bands and chanted slogans supporting Islam, the Islamic revolution, and the imam of the Islamic nation. Quoting the Americans themselves, the Pakistani people took a great deal of trouble to come from far away to the route of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to kiss the car carrying him. This ardor, enthusiasm, and excitement was unexpected by the arrogant countries.

This visit and subsequent events that took place in Islamabad and Lahore demonstrate the successful export of the Islamic revolution outside Iran's borders. In most countries in the world where such conditions are allowed, the people will act in a similar manner toward the Islamic Republic as did the Pakistani people.

The Majlis speaker emphasized: The Pakistani people's movement has demonstrated that should a genuine, healthy, and resistant movement come about in the world and should the people themselves resist, no power on earth would be able to withstand the power of the people's correct ideas.

Addressing counterrevolution and the enemies of the Islamic revolution he said: Let Islam's enemies know that Islam is far too brilliant for you to be able to dim its light. The world today has come to recognize the Islamic Republic and the Islamic revolution, and the revolution has also been exported.

Continuing his sermons the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council referred to the presence on the borders of the convoys dispatched by the Islamic revolution committees for waging battle against the mercenaries and merchants of death and wished the latter success.

Majlis Deputies Discuss Khamene'i Visit to Pakistan

LD170056 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 16, IRNA — Speaking in the open session of the Majlis here Thursday, Mrs Gohar al-Shariyeh Dastgheyb, deputy from Tehran, talked about birth anniversary of Hadhrat

Zeinab (2), daughter of the first imam of Shi'ite Muslims, which coincided the nurse day. [as received]

Further in her speech, she referred to enthusiastic welcome given to President 'Ali Khamene'i during his recent visit to Pakistan. She said such a warm welcome by the Muslims in Pakistan, was a sign of vigilance of Muslims.

She also referred to the martyrdom of the Egyptian soldier, Sulayman Khatir, as an indication of awakening of Muslims and their return to Islamic patterns.

Another speaker of the session, deputy from Ilam, Ilam Province, Mohammad-Naqi Lotfi, also commented on warm welcome given to President Khamene'i in Pakistan. He said that such a reaction showed interest of the Pakistani Muslims in the Islamic revolution of Iran and its leadership. Furthermore, he added, it meant triumph of the oppressed over the oppressors.

On the Iraqi-imposed war he said that great number of volunteers joining the Karbala' caravans proved determination of the Iranian people to crush the enemy.

The session, presided over by speaker Hoj 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and later by vice-speaker Hoj Mohammadi-Yazdi, ended at noon and the next meeting is scheduled for next Sunday.

Tehran Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to Tanzania

Met by Tanzanian President, Officials

LD161753 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan. 16, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived here Thursday in the second leg of his trip to a number of Afro-Asian countries. President Khamene'i was welcomed by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Prime Minister Joseph Warioba, Zanzibar president, and leaders of Tanzania's revolutionary party.

Upon the arrival of the Iranian delegation, national anthems of the two countries were played and President Khamene'i was given a 21-cannon-fire salute. He later reviewed the guard of honor. On the way to his residence, accompanied by the Tanzanian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i was given a warm welcome by thousands of Tanzanians who were chanting "Khomeyni the leader".

During his stay here, President Khamene'i will hold meetings with Tanzanian president and representatives of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and Organization of African Unity (OAU). He will also visit Zanzibar. The Iranian president is to attend a press conference here Friday.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

GF170907 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The first round of talks between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tanzania was held yesterday afternoon in Dar es Salaam. In this meeting the foreign minister of Iran spoke of the need for further expansion of relations between the countries and said: Since political relations were first established between Iran and Tanzania, the consultations between them have been expanding satisfactorily. Our foreign minister said in view of the framework set up in talks held between the presidents of Iran and Tanzania, the contact between the two countries in the fields of oil, commerce, cultural affairs, health and agriculture will be followed up in four committees formed for this purpose.

Our correspondent in Tanzania reports that soon after the first round of talks had taken place between the foreign ministers of Iran and Tanzania these committees immediately began work. According to the report, the result of the work done by these committees will be discussed at the second round of talks to be held between the foreign ministers of Iran and Tanzania.

Holds Talks With President Mwiniy

GF170750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president, began his first round of talks with Ali Hassan Mwiniy, the president of Tanzania, yesterday afternoon.

According to our correspondent in Tanzania, the prime minister of Tanzania, the foreign ministers of both countries, certain Tanzanian ministers, and certain Iranian officials were also present during these talks. The Tanzanian president expressed great pleasure over Mr Khamene'i's visit to Tanzania and said: Your visit to our country is a sign of the deep friendship that exists between Iran and Tanzania. As the representative of the Tanzanian nation, I extend my best greetings to the Iranian people for their achievements as a result of the Islamic revolution. I also express my best wishes to Imam Khomeyni.

The Tanzanian president said: Tanzania, soon after its successful revolution, announced a war against poverty and unemployment. Fortunately, he said, the condition of the Tanzanian people is better today than at that time.

Stressing Tanzania's policy of struggle against colonialism and Tanzanian support for freedom movements, the Tanzanian president said: We are an active member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Nonaligned Movement. The Tanzanian president said that the two countries of Iran and Tanzania have common views on many world issues: both countries condemn oppression and colonialism, and support liberation movements. We both consider the Israeli and South African regimes to be aggressors who are engaged in exploiting the peoples, and condemn them. These regimes are bound to fail, and we believe that the major powers must stop supporting these two regimes.

Referring to the imposed war of Iraq against Iran, the Tanzanian president said: We know very well why this war is continuing. We also know that it was not Iran that started the war; rather the war was imposed on Iran. The Tanzanian president concluded by saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran should estab-

lish greater cooperation with Tanzania in the fields of commercial exchanges, agricultural services, culture and communication.

Mr Khamene'i, in his reply address to the Tanzanian president, thanked him for the warm welcome accorded to him by the government and people of Tanzania and said: We are happy to be visiting Africa and the friendly country of Tanzania. We express the total support and sincere friendship of the Islamic Republic of Iran for our African brothers. Africa has been an oppressed region, and we express our concern and brotherly feelings for the African people. Speaking of struggle of the African people, the Iranian president said: The South African regime, which is in fact an obsolete regime, is in the true sense of the word an outcast. Even more condemnable is the major powers' support and backing for this threadbare, reactionary, and cruel regime.

Mr Khamene'i stressed: Iran cannot consider remaining unconcerned over South African actions and injustices, and for this reason Iran has established close relations with those inclined to and those actually intending to confront the South African regime. Our message is that we cooperate with those who struggle against the racist South African regime. We will cooperate and coordinate with the people who struggle against this regime, even within South Africa. We cannot conceal our (?support) for the surge of struggle that has appeared among the people of these occupied territories. This is another manifestation of the very same struggle that our Muslim nation waged agaisnt the satanic regime within Iran.

The Iranian president continued his address by speaking of the direct relations that exist between the Zionist regime and the racist regime in South Africa. He said: These two regimes are very similar; they have the same set of supporters all over the world. They both continue their reciprocal cooperation and are in complete accord with each other.

In fact, the United States and other superpowers founded these two regimes in Israel and South Africa to serve their policies and their hegemonic designs. The most unfortunate reason for their success in the field has been the fact that there has been no immediate and real confrontation against them.

Mr Khamene'i stressed the point that Iran has been condemning the South African regime in all world forums and in all its statements, and has waged this war against this regime in the world political arena. We also intend that our reciprocal relations with the Frontline Countries who are against South Africa must be based on struggle against this colonial regime. For this reason our first act after our own successful revolution was to sever relations with South Africa. There has been no change in this policy since.

The Iranian president also spoke of the common bonds that exist between Iran and Tanzania, stating: We both believe in the Nonaligned Movement, and we also believe that the Nonaligned Movement must be accepted. [as heard] We have come here to establish all kinds of cooperation with your country, particularly in commerce and agriculture, in health and medical fields, and in preventing diseases. Regarding cooperation in the field of medicine the Iranian president said: The Red Crescent Society of Iran intends to establish medical clinics in Tanzania.

Concluding his address Mr Khamene'i spoke about the willingness of Iran's Reconstruction Crusade Organization to cooperate in village extension services and in making use of Tanzanian manpower to develop the poor areas of Tanzania. Mr Khamene'i said: The reconstruction crusade, which is a product of our revolution, is ready to start a vigorous movement in Tanzania. Iran's reconstruction crusade can put to good use the experiences gained during the Iranian revolution in expanding and developing rural areas and in other agricultural matters, and is sincerely interested in serving your people.

According to reports received from Tanzania, the president of Tanzania gave a banquet in honor of the Iranian president and his entourage yesterday evening in Dar es Salaam.

Exiled Iranian Leader Hospitalized in Paris

AU161920 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — A leading Iranian exile here, Admiral Ahmad Madani who was commander of the Iranian Navy under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and later a candidate for the presidency after the Islamic Revolution, has been hospitalized after eating "bad mushrooms," relatives said here today.

But an Iranian Shi'ite leader here, Ayatollah Ruhani, said Adm. Madani had collapsed minutes after eating sweets from a package delivered to his house several days ago by two men who said it was a gift from "supporters in Iran." The admiral's relatives refused to reveal Mr. Madani's condition and where he was hospitalized.

Iraqi Muslims Kill Five Security Force Members

LD170019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An Iraqi security forces' vehicle became the target of the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries' fire on its way along the Mosul-Dahuk road near a petrol station and was destroyed. Reports received by the Central News Unit state that in the course of this successful Muslim revolutionary attack five members of the crew of this vehicle, including an officer of the security forces, were killed.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,352

LD161633 Tehran IRNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 16, IRNA — Exchange of fire rages between Iran's Islamic combatants and Iraqi troops in north-western fronts Wednesday in which several enemy group and individual bunkers were demolished and a number of enemy troops were killed or wounded, reported the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Thursday [16 January].

In its Communique number 2352, the command also said that 10 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded during exchange of fire in western fronts. Seven group bunkers, an observation post, and a munitions depot of the enemy troops were also demolished.

It said Iran's artillery fire inflicted heavy casualties on Iraqi vehicles deploying troops in Halaleh operational region and forced them to flee.

Iranian forces checked enemy attempts to plant mines and build fortifications in Mehran region, according to the Communique. It added that Iranian artillery fire checked movements of enemy vehicle columns in Naft-e Shah, Mandali, Kani-Sheykh and Badrah regions.

In the southern fronts, it said, Iranian combatants inflicted heavyftcasualties and damages on the enemy forces by opening artillery fire on Iraqi command posts, supply routes and positions. Iraqi troops supported by artillery fire tried to approach Iranian positions in Hawr al-Hawizah operational region but were forced to flee by the fire of the Iranian Muslim forces sustaining casualties, the command said. It said Iran's gendarmerie forces shelled enemy positions in Zobeydah and Abadan regions killing or wounding several Iraqi troops, demolishing an engineering vehicle and setting ablaze a munitions depot of the enemy.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF161533 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian
1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to IRNA, over the past 24 hours, the towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr came under enemy shelling.

As a result of this shelling, some areas of the two towns were damaged.